Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken



Water

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sana'a (Yemen)	18th August 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24459	SAA WASH Recovery project	0	ZOA	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24731	SAA Support SFD WASH programe	67,988	SFD Yemen	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24733	SAA Extension WASH Rural Areas	1,784,645	UNICEF	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25495	SAA Water Conflict Assessment	41,329	The Hague Institute for Global Justice	Research institute and comp	Mitigation and Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26464	SAA Vocational Training WASH sector	369,345	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Adaptation	Significant	Significant

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
26568	SAA Sanaa Basin project	1,468,548	FAO	Multilateral organization	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
25584	SAA Open & accessible Data Platform on Irrigation for Yemen	336,425	Alterra Wageningen	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
27117	SAA WASH programme 2014-2016	712,000	SFD	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
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Result Area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture					
Result Question 1.1a: To what extent has the ratio between crop yield and water use been improved in a sustainable manner in the target area of your programme ? ('more crop per drop')	For efficient water management and improved agricultural practices, good information on the current water availably is essential. However, this information is currently not available and / or accessible in Yemen. The project 'Open & Accessible Data Platform on Irrigation for Yemen' helps to improve water management practices by: - making more data available for yemen (helps to improve insight in the current situation) - makes the data available through an online portal (helps to improve the accessibility of the data) - translates the data into easy to use maps and applications (helps to better understand the data and therefore allows for descision makers to make better decisions). To conclude, by providing beter data, decission makers can make more efficient decisions, this improves the water efficiency and the amount of crop per drop.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Total area of irrigated agriculture in Yemen.	no data	n/a	7,010 km2	7,538 km2	Data not yet available	2012 based on Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture (MIA) statistics, 2013 based on the classification in the Open & Accessible Data Platform on Irrigation for Yem
Indicator 2: Yield in kg/ha of main crop (sorghum).	793 kg/ha	991 kg/ha	918 kg/ha	873 kg/ha	n/a	FAO (FAOSTAT)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	See the previous section. Improving the awareness on water availability and the current situation will lead to better decisions making regarding agriculture/food production and introducing modern irrigation technologies ('more crop per drop').					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Availability of monthly recharge and runoff maps.	no data	n/a	n/a	100%	Data not yet available	Maps available in the Open & accessible Data Platform on Irrigation for Yemen
Indicator 2: Availability of water accounting data.	no data	n/a	n/a	100%	Data not yet available	Water Accounting+ (WA+) analysis based on data from the Open & accessible Data Platform on Irrigation for Yemen
Indicator 3: Open & Accessible Data Platform on Irrigation for Yemen.	no data	n/a	n/a	100%	Data not yet available	Satellite data
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture.
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The Open & Accessible Data Platform on Irrigation for Yemen contains country wide maps showing the irrigated area, water consumption and water deficit, incremental evapotranspiration, monthly recharge and runoff and water accounting statistics. Furthermore users can use applications such as the HydroView App that visualises the data in maps and graphs, the Weather Forecast app, the RainWatch app and the Drought Watch app. The Open & Accessible Data Platform on Irrigation for Yemen is an independent source of information on water use in agriculture supporting decision making and offers an analytical tool for quantifying water resources.
Implications for planning:	In case the security situation in Yemen deteriorates, it could hamper the implementation of all water projects enormously. [The Open & Accessible Data Platform on Irrigation for Yemen is based on satellite data and can be acquired nevertheless the situation in Yemen. Also the development of the platform and the end user applications can continue ass planned. However, the training of end users in Yemen will be more difficult.]

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?	Yemen has 14 water basins. Only six of them have a water basin management plan. Even the available plans are not fully used. Constraints are a weak legal and institutional set-up, including a lack of enforcement of the Water law. The plans are also different in structure. Furthermore, monitoring and maintaining are very weak, as well as the monitoring on design en efficient water use. Since 2011 GovYem is in transition phase which is going very slowly. The process (NDC) that has formulated new policies and a new structure in many policy fields will effects the water basins structure (federalization process vs natural water basins). Until now there is no concrete information about water basins partition in the new federal states, and a possible impact of that partition to integrated water resource management is unclear. Update related to 2014: Data not yet available because of fragile security and political situation in Yemen during 2014. From September 2014 the situation deteriorated extremely.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of river basins / delta's with water allocation / flow management / coastal defense plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable	0	2	0	0	Data not yet available	NWRA / FAO
Indicator 2: Existence of national policies, strategies and (master) plans for IWRM	1	updated / upgrated National IWRM plan	0	0	Data not yet available	MoEW/other donors
Indicator 3: Number of people (male/female) targeted in the Dutch water management projects.	0	880,000 (400,000 M & 480,000 F)	Data not available	Data not available	Data not yet available (est.: 20,000 M/30,000 F	FAO
Indicators...						

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN Sana'a assists in updating plans for two water basins in Yemen - Sana'a Basin & Tihama Basin. It includes also the introduction of the concept of water as an economic good (economic value of water in production chains). Part of both projects is to provide new water basing management tools and to make policies on how to develop plans in an optimal way (evidance based planning), where managing & monitoring of the scarce water resources play a very important role (taking into account affordability and aquity criteria). Programme objectives are implementation of water efficient and climate-smart crop production systems (Sustainable Crop Production in combination with Climate Smart Agriculture and Groundwater Management). Third important part of the Water programme in Yemen is stimulating a dialoque with all (non-technical) actors dealing with the water sector (including memebers of parliament). The Water Environmental Center (WEC), which establishing & strengthening EKN has supportoted in previouse years, is now a partner in stimulating of the above mentioned dialoque and promoting a nationwide dialoque (policy makers, opinion leaders, politicians, academics) on the topics of designed water use and water law enforcement. Finaly, a stronger focus on gender and integrating gender more solidly in the approach towards the different themes (Water, SRHR, RoL). The choice for the way forward is very clear: EKN wants to provide continued support for enhancing women's role in Yemeni society. Based on these objectives, EKN Sana'a envisages a program					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: "Number of farmers involvement" targeted in the Dutch water management projects [EKN and its implementing partner have define "% of farmers involvement" in WUAs in SB/ project (and later in	10%	79,200	880	880	Data not yet available (est.1,700)	NWRA/FAO
Indicator 2: Number of effective IWRM institutions operational at the river basin level to provide a framework for water resources allocation, protection and management [EKN and its implementing partner has	5 WUAs (500 farmers)	>50 WUA's (79,200 farmers)	5 WUAs (500 farmers)	5 WUAs (50 farmers)	Data not yet available (est.1,700 farmers)	NWRA/FAO (FAO = IA)
Indicator 3: Cost-effective water resources assessment and monitoring system (WRAM) in place	0	to be defined for Sanaa & Tihama Basin	0	0	Data not yet available	NWRA/FAO/Alterra
Indicator 4: Percentage of women in decision-making positions at IWRM institutions	0	20%	0	0	Data not yet available (est. 1% Fem)	NWRA/FAO

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's:
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The Sana Basin project has been started Mid-June 2014. In that sense, no specific data available because of fragile security and political situation in Yemen during 2014. From September 2014 the situation deteriorated extremely.
Implications for planning:	In case the security situation in Yemen (especially in Sana Basin & Tihama Basin) deteriorates, it will hamper the implementation of all water projects enormously. Update 2014: war situation in Yemen

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.1a: How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme?	EKN Sana'a has dedicated its support to rural area. The General Authority for Rural Water supply Projects (GARWSP) is Yemeni mandated institution in charge of policy, monitoring, coordination, design and implementation of rural water supply and sanitation. Comparatively speaking, GARWSP is a weak institution, as in coordination, as well as in implementation and monitoring. Corruption and embezzlement are also issues which play a role in the functioning of this authority. Update related to 2014: A new WASH programme of Social Fund for Development (SFD) has been started in November 2014 (act.no 27117). No specific results have been achieved until the end of 2014.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to, and using improved sanitation facilities	34% (2011) [17,68 % M & 16,32 % F)	47,5% [24,7% M & 22,8% F]	n.a.	36% (estimation) [18,72% M & 17,28% F]	36% (estimation) [18,72% M & 17,28% F]	JMP /UNICEF/SFD/ZOA (IAs) //2014: No progress!
Indicator 2: Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to, and using improved drinking water facilities	47% (2011) [24,44% M & 22,56% F]	62,5% [32,5% M & 30% F]	n.a.	51% (estimation) [26,52% M & 24,48% F]	51% (estimation) [26,52% M & 24,48% F]	JMP/UNICEF/SFD/ZOA (IAs) //2014: No progress!
Indicator...						
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Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The Water programme of EKN Sana'a has as ambition to enhance regular access to safe water and sanitation to the rural population in 2 water basins - Sana Basin and Tihama Basin. The water programme concentrate its activities partly to new water and sanitation facilities and partly to rehabilitation of existing WASH facilities. Such a work includes construction of water and sanitation facilities, hygiene awareness raising activities, capacity building in WASH management, monitoring and conflict prevention. At the moment, there are 3 implementation partners in the WASH sector: UNICEF, Social Fund for Development (SFD, semi-government org.), and ZOA International (Dutch iNGO, with Yemeni local office). All projects started in December 2012, and it will be implemented in the 2 dedicated basins (Sana & Tihama basins). This will ensure sustainable water use (long-term water availability). Update related to 2014: A new WASH programme of SFD has been started in November 2014 (act.no 27117). No specific results have been achieved until the					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of rural people (male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using improved sanitation	0 pop	260,000 (estim.) [135.200 M & 124.800 F]	4,654 [2420 M & 2234 F]	33,316 [17324 M & 15992 F]	33,316 [17324 M & 15992 F]	NWRA/SFD/UNICEF/ZOA (partners in the project implementation) //2014: No progress!
Indicator 2: Number of rural people (male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using improved water sources	0 pop	260,000 (estim.) [135.200 M & 124.800 F]	4,654 [2420 M & 2234 F]	33,316 [17324 M & 15992 F]	33,316 [17324 M & 15992 F]	NWRA/SFD/UNICEF/ZOA (partners in the project implementation) //2014: No progress!
Indicator 3: Number of rural people (male/female) reached with hygiene education and social marketing programmes	0 pop	260,000 (estim.) [135.200 M & 124.800 F]	4,654 [2420 M & 2234 F]	33,316 [17324 M & 15992 F]	33,316 [17324 M & 15992 F]	NWRA/SFD/UNICEF/ZOA (partners in the project implementation) //2014: No progress!
Indicator 4: Number of communities / scools in rural areas declared open defecation free (ODF)	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	Data not yet available	(Estimation 2014: No progress!)

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.2a: To what extent have water management aspects and a more business oriented way of working been applied in your WASH programmes.	Due to supporting IWRM in Sana & Tihama basins, EKN will also support national authorities dealing with IWRM (like NWRA), and to support the preparation / update of water basins plans. These plans will focus on the principle of the economic value of water. There, a socio-economic good with afford-ability and equity criteria will play a very important role. Furthermore, the programmes will promote the involvement of the private sector, with a focus on youth/women in the community mobilization, design, physical implementation and monitoring. In that sense, EKN has recently started the Vocational training (by UNDP), with as the main objective improving water management and services in Hajjah district (Tihama Basin), while at the same time contribute to improvement of community livelihoods and restoration of the local economy. The project will build on experiences and lessons learned from the UNDP-ZOA pilot (2013). The key interventions of the proposed project are (1) Enhance access to improved water supply, (2) Youth beneficiaries acquire vocational WASH skills, (3) Generate sustainable employment for vulnerable youth, and (4) Positive contribution towards Tihama basin Integrated Sustainable Water Management Approach.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Numbers of municipalities / neighbourhoods / Low Income Comunities (LIC where a holistic water management framework has been created for drinking water, sanitation (including solid waste),	0	will be defined during 2014	0	0	It has not been defined (security situation)	MASP 2014-2017 has introduced a new project "Integrated approach to Gender through WASH/SRGR/RoL", which propagates a holistic appr.
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Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The idea behind the EKN Water programme (MASP 2014 - 2017) is the encouraging of farmers & other private parties to use micro financing for implementation of WASH activities (like the Vocational training project). Update related to 2014: No progress.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of local entreprenours (male/female) gaining an income form WASH sector activities	0	600 (25% female)	0	20	20	UNDP
Indicator 2: Number of private actors trained (male/female) in water supply and sanitation services	0	609 (25% female)	0	60	60	UNDP/ZOA
Indicator...						
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The political and security situation in Yemen has been deteriorated, so it has hampered the implementation of all WASH projects (a lot of delay).
Implications for planning:	It is unclear how long a very fragile political and security situation in Yemen will continue. In fact it is a war situation. However, it is already clear that it has hampered the implementation of all WASH / water projects in Yemen.

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.1a: How has the added value (knowledge, expertise, products and services) of the Dutch water sector been deployed in the preparation and implementation of programmes in the water sector?	Water problems in Yemen create, in fact, a huge chance for involving of the Dutch water sector. However, already mentioned very slowly transition process, unstable political situation, and, in particular, a very fragile security situation are limited factors for making large-scale plans concerning active involving the Dutch water sector in Yemen. Update related to 2014: Situation deteriorated. A number of partners is lower.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch water sector actors active in the local water sector (by companies, NGOs, Knowledge institutes and drinking water companies + water authorities)	0	n/a	1	7	6	EKN/NWP/FAO
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Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN is trying to involve the Dutch water sector / expertise everywhere it is possible [different missions, developing of project proposals for different (international) organisations, and implementation of water projects in Yemen for different (international) organisations]. 2014: 4 experts visited Yemen in 2014: Mr Wim Klaassen (NWP), Mr Jaap van der Velde (NWP, 2 time) & Mr Jeroen Kool (Royal Haskoning). Partners involved: 2 Companies (Eleaf, Hydrologic, MetaMeta), 1 NGO (ZOA), 2 knowledge insitutes (Alterra, The Hague Institute of Social Justice) and 0 drinking water companies + water boards.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programems (by companies, NGOs, Knowledge institutes and drinking water companies	0	n/a	1	7	6 (3 Companies, 1 NGO, 2 Knowledge Instit)	EKN/NWP/FAO
Indicator...						
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Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The political and security situation in Yemen has been deteriorated, so it has hampered the implementation of all water projects enormously (a lot of delay and postponing of the implementation of parts of projects).
Implications for planning:	In the meantime the political and the security situation in Yemen has been deteriorated. Actualy, Yemen is in the (civil) war. It will enormously hamper not only the implementation of the current water projects, but also a possible start of new projects (e.g. Tihama Basin project). Transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector in Yemen is not applicable at the moment.

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